Continued from First Page.

sure the speedy contraction of the volume of currency. It would drive at least five hundred millions of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the counuy, and greatly decrease our per capita circula-

it is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver mone; now in circulation on a party. now in circulation on a parity with or maintaining the pledge of the Govern-that all of it shall be equal to gold.

All Present Money to Be Kept as Good as Wold.

This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated
no new policy. It will keep in circulation
not as good as gold all of the silver and paper
money which are now included in the curency of the country. It will maintain their
parity. It will preserve their equality in the
uture, as it has always done in the past. It
turne, as it has always done in the past, It
will preserve their equality in the
surface, which would inevitably follow indetasis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 1d to 1. It
will oppose the expulsion of gold from our
frequiation.

Farmers and Laborers Would Suffer Most. If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the mones of a country. It ought never to be the jubict of mere partisan contention. When we sart with our labor, our products, or our property we should receive in return meney which is as stable and unchanging in value as the inis as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first of feel its bad effects, and the last to recover from them. Ti is has been the uniform experience of all countries, and hore as elsewhere. The poor and not the rich are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fail with aisrming severity upon investments already made, upon investments already made, upon investments and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and lean associations members; upon he savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families; and upon wage earners and the pur-chasing power of their wages.

The Unlimited Irredremable Paper Money

Scheme.

The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urcing the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the Government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's party declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private," and be distributed "direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the Government."

Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are assed to enter uron an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1855 to 1879 is thus to be ecopened, with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conveivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance, but the delaration shows the swirt and purpose of those who by ccombined action are contending for the control of the Government.

Not satisfied with the delasament of our givers which would inevitably follow the free

Government.

Not satisfied with the debasement of our coinage, which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 18 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our fluancial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly must and effectu-

Sectionalism Rebuked.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the neople of this country into classes and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist, and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free recoile, and should be met with stern rebige by those they are lought to influence, and I believe they will be.

Not a Nation of Classes

Every attmpt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses, "section against section, labor against the masses, "section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich." or interest against inverest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest, and should be resusted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent, and nonorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitualting to dishonor.

A Menace to Our Liberties.

This ever recurring effort endangers popular This ever recurring effort endancers oppular government, and is a mennee to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than row. Washington warned us against it, and Webster said in the Senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "Iadmonish the beople against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I fell him the attempt is to play off his passion against his inmpt is to play off his passion against his in-rest and to prevail on him, in the name of certy, to deriroy all the fruits of liberty."

The Protection Issur.

ther issue of supreme importance is that Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection, and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to the American system or increase the hold of that system on the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the last past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history, or tradition. They have hart a trial of both systems, and know what each has done for them.

Demanded by the Public Exigencies.

Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1795, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, svoiding the accumulating of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigor-ous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought

facilitate the enforcement of the maxima which he arnounced, he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be a revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or least toward there." which are not more or less inconvenient or un-pleasant: that the intrinsic embarrassment in separable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficul-ties) outsit to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Govern-ment in making it; and for a spirit of causiles-cease in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

dictate."

Animated by like sentiments, the people of the country must now face the conditions which besot them. "he public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revinues for the expenses of the fovernment. This is manifestly the regularement of duty. If elected President of the United States, it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American beople which above all else is so impersitively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

What Hamilton South Proceedings 1888

What Harrison Said in Becember, 1699.

What Harrison Said in Becember, 1893.

In Becember, 1892: President Harrison sent his last message to Congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country, it stated our situation as accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. There never has been a time in our history, he said, when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of whits has been such as to give agriculture a last participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since Oct. 8, 1800, and up to Oct. 22, 1802, number 345, and the sutensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to \$40,440,060, and the number of additional employees. 37,285, During the first six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were coiton mills, 48 knitting mills, 21 have been built in the Southern States."

Tals fairly describes the happy condition of this country in December, 1842, What has it been since, and what is it now? The messages of President Cieveland from the beginning of his second Administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition, and that which has prevailed during the past three years.

Fifty-third Congress, which he had called to-Fifty-third Congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session.

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, "said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people representatives in Congress to the end that, through the wise and pairiotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dansers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperty."

Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity.

"With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately avaliable to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are in longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

What Caused the Mudden Change.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893, What had occurred? A change of Administration; all branches of the Government had been intrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly piedgen to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt.

We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, \$2,322,589,501; in 1893, \$2,323,000,000; in 1894, \$2,322,442,332; and in December, 1895, \$2,194,000,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore to account for this sudden aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere he admitted that our money has been decreaded currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation. cisted currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial decression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1802, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the tiovernment and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Good Money Never Made Times Hard."

Not More Money, but More Activity of

Money Wanted.

Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the vears of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life blood of trale is checked and congested.

We cannot restore the public confidence by an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practising dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence either to the Treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The Wilson Law Boesa't Supply Revenue.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the Treasury and the employments of our people passed by the Fifty-third Congress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the President, Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the Treasury and a steady depletion in the samings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$2.62,000,000, a sum hearly as great as the debt of the Government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the Revolution to the rebeilion. Since its passage, work at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1899 and 1894 Contrasted. The Wilson Law Doesn't Supply Revenue.

The Tariffs of 1899 and 1894 Contrasted.

The Tariff of 1890 and 1894 Contrasted.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were \$557.015,328, and the expenditures \$640.418,363, or a deficiency of \$82,803,935.

The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the present tariff as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was \$220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first the tariff of 1890, was \$220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890 was \$213.572,203, but only \$56,758,323 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of \$157,214,345. The net loss in the trade befance of the United States has been \$196,983,697 during the first fifteen months operation of the tariff of 1894 as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant, and steady, at the rate of \$13,130,000 per month, or \$500,000 for every business day of this year.

Losing in Both Directions.

We have either been sending too much money out of the country or getting foo little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. domestic trade has suffered interesting to the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad are occulted in supplying us with goods. if not actual loss. Our men actions are integrand while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods.

Our unrivailed home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage carriers—are without the work and wages they formerly had. If they cannot earn wages they cannot buy products. They cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is leasened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive. ne would receive.

Not Open Mints but Open Mills Wanted. It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business; not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence; not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined; not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen.

men.

The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the reestablishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance.

Tariff Needed to Provide More Income. Tariff Needed to Provide More Income.

The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Government economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the are and should be always support to the area meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises.

The Farmers and the Tariff.

have been built in the Southern States."

This fairly describes the happy condition of this country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now? The measures of Fresident Cleveland from the beginning of his second Administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable indistrial and financial situation of the country. While he resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition, and that which has prevailed during the past three years.

What Cleveland Said is August, 1893.
I venture to quote from President Cleveland's frat message, Aug. S. 1893, addressed to the past three years.

been practically destroyed and our woollen manufactures involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past thirty-six years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woollen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs if again intrusted with the control of Congress.

Reciprocity-Treaties Should Be Renewed.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the Tariff law of 1800 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption.

In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1.030,278,148, a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to \$847,665,164. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased \$189,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a larger trade in Central and South America, and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,500,515 over our trade in 1892, and \$16,440, which we had reciprocity agreements was S3, 580,515 over our trade in 1892, and \$10,440,721 over our trade in 1891.

Striking Lesson from Our Trade with Cuba.

Striking Lesses from Our Trade with Cuba,
The only countries with which the United
States traded that showed increased exports in
1893 were practically those with which we had
reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity
treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was
announced Sept. I, 1891. The growth of our
trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we
sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour;
in 1892, 368,175; in 1891, 408,404, and in 1894,
682,248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per
cent., while our exportations of flour to Cuba
for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fell
to 379,836 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade
with that country.
The value of our total exports of merchandise
from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the
year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity
treaty—was \$12,224,888; in 1892, \$17,953,579;
in 1893, \$24,187,498; in 1894, \$20,125,321; but
in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity
agreement, it fell to only \$12,887,061.

Many similar examples might be given of our
increased trade under reciprocity with other
countries, but enough has been shown of the
efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the
speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions.
In my judgment, Congress should immediately
restore the reciprocity sections of the old law,
with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afface new
markets for our sur, los agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American
laborer of a single day's work that he might
otherwise procure.

\*\*Restriction of Immigration.\*\*

Restriction of Immigration.

Restriction of Immigration.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present levislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress, and nower of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant, who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Our Soldlers and Sallors, The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The Government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the Government, but the policy governing the administration of the Pension Bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another.

Our soldiers and sailors gave the Government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb, and life to save the country in the time of its greatest beril, and the Government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble, and self-sacrificing men, who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

Restoration of Our Fian to the High Seas. The soldiers and sailors of the Union should

Restoration of Our Fing to the High Seas. Restoration of Our Flag to the High Seas,
The declaration of the Republican platform
In favor of the upbuilding of our merchant
marine has my hearty approval. The policy of
discriminating duties in favor of our shipping,
which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained.
We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine
of our own. Now that the American
navy is assuming a position commensurate sal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine
of our own. Now that the American
navy is assuming a position commensurate
with our importance as a nation, a policy I am
glad to observe the Republican platform strongiv endorses, was must supplement it with a
merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade
that we ought naturally and properly enjoy. It
should be at once a matter of public policy and
national pride to repossess this immense and
prosperous trade.

prosperous trade. Civil Service Reform Approved,

The pledge of the Republican National Convention that our civil service laws "shall be austained and thoroughly and housestly enforced and extended wherever practicable is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents deery these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years' agitation and tages gained after so many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denomiced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve but never degrade the public service. tages gained after so many years' agitation and

The Money Question Supreme,

The Money Question Supreme,
There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saving that
they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we
have lately addressed our attention, with what
may seem great stress and carnestness to the
new and unexpected assault upon the financial
integrity of the Government, we have done it
because the menace is so grave as to demand
especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the neopic are aroused to the true especial consideration, and because we are con-vinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement, they will avert the danger, in doing this we feet that we remeler the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience, and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party or section, for their earnest support.

The Attack on the Constitution. The Attack on the Constitution.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous, and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the Constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our orponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselsh and lofty partiolism. Every attack upon hish and lofty patriotism. Every attack user public faith and every suggestion of the publicion of debts, public or private, must rebuked by all men who believe that honest the best policy, or who love their country awould preserve unsuitled its national honor.

The Era of Reconcillation.

The Era of Reconcillation.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States into stave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate Governments by the dread order of civil war. The era of reconclination, so long and carnestly desired by tien, trant and many other great leaders. North and South, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishine, let us hope never to return.

Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our nower and influence abroad, and add to the bermanency and security of our free institutions that the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our heloved country. If called by the suffraces of the people to assume the duties of the bigh office of Preject on the Carlotte of the United States I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the alightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, State, or part of the recombine.

\*\*No North, No South, No East, No West—

"No North, No South, No East, No West-

But a Common Country." After the lapse of a century since its utter, ance, let us at length, and forever hereafter heed the admonition of Washington: "There should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to all vance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and

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affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States.

I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the Wart are not wearsted, or in danger of becomthe North and the South and the East and the West are not separated, or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over: "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially cooperate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendancy among the greatest (lovernments on earth.

TEACHERS CALL ON M'KINLEY. A Busy Time for the Candidate After His

CANTON, O., Aug. 26.-Major McKinley hardly had a breathing spell to-day. He no sooner got his letter of acceptance ready for publication than he had to set to work on a speech which he is to make to a large body of school teachers who are to call on him this evening.

Several messages commending Major Mc-Kinley's speech to the farmers came from the West this morning. Among the callers at the McKinley residence to-day were the surviving members of the Second Ohio Battery. The old soldiers were very enthustastic over Major Mc-Kinley, and some of them grew emotional in

R. R. Wright, a leading Afro-American of Savannah, Ga., President of the Georgia State Industrial College, Commissioner of the colored department of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and a leading Republican of the South, was in the city to see Major McKin-

the South, was in the city to see Major McKinley to-day.

He says the sentiment among the colored men is almost unanimous for McKinley and the Republican party. Among his colored friends, he says are a few who have heretofore voted with the Democrats. Nearly all such this year will vote Republican. He also said the leading white men of the South are for McKinley and for the preservation of the honest money and the integrity of the Government.

This evening 250 school teachers attending the county institute here marched to the McKinley home to pay their personal respects. They sang "America," and then Prof. J. M. Sarver made a short congratulatory, referring to the late Miss Anna McKinley, the sister of the Major, and her association with the Canton schools, in which she was a teacher for many years. In ais response Major McKinley paid a tribute to his sister and her influence in his own life.

There was nothing of a political nature in the

visit. The Major spoke of the dignity of the profession of the teacher and of the opportunity given for moulding the children and the youth of the land. This is what Major McKinley said in his is what Major McKinley said in his

This is what Major McKinley said in his speech:

"I have great and increasing respect for the schoolmaster. My great grandfather was a teacher of a private school in New Lisbon, Columbia county, this State, long before the public school system was established, and since that time some member of the family has been engaged in that honorable occupation. As I said, I have always felt the greatest respect for the schoolmaster, and now and then possibly a fear of him. [Laughter.] Still, my earliest and pleasantest recollections are associated with him, and I bear him only gratitude and love. I have come to realize that what was less attractive to me was most important to my education.

"If you have a deep interest in your country, if you would show your love for your country, you must give considerable attention to American polities. The teacher is the public servant. He is not in private employment. He is an estimate the servers.

ican politics. The teacher is the public servant. He is not in private employment. He is an essential part of the conservative force which upholds the national fabric. He instructs the future citizen and future statesman. He is a mighty power in the life of the nation. His influences has uniformly been on the side of right. He moulds and directs the minds which will control the destiny of the republic.

"Gentlemen, you are engaged in a noble calling. I honor you is your service and profession. Nothing more exalted could engage you. The youth are yours to train. The youth of the land are yours to instruct. That it may be wisely done you have my best wales and prayers. I shall be glad to meet and greet each and every one of you personally." [Applause.]

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HERE.

He and Mrs. Harrison at the Walderf-The Carnegie Hall Meeting To-night. Ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison and the General's secretary, E. F. Tibbott, ar rived from Old Forge in the North Woods last night, and are staying at the Waldorf. Mrs. Harrison and her friends will occupy box 61 at the Carnegie Music Hall to-night and listen to

the General's speech.
Other occupants of boxes will be Candidate Garret A. Hobart, Gubernatorial Candidate Frank S. Black, ex-Senator Platt, Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee. Mayor Strong, Chairman Hackett of the State Committee, ex-Secretary of State John W. Fos-ter, C. R. Flint, H. C. Duval, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and John

The list of Vice-Presidents includes 152 of the best-known Republicans of the city.

The police arrangements, it was said yester-day, are as nearly perfect as can be, and no dif-ficulty in handling the crowd is anticipated. One reason for this is the general understanding One reason for this is the general understanding that it will be useless to attempt to gain admission without a ticket. Although every ticket of admission to the hall was disposed of on Tuesday, there was still a stream of callers at State headquarters resterday asking for them.

Gen and Mrs. Harrison will return to the North Woods to-morrow morning. While in town the General will be at home only to bis most intimate personal friends.

SENATOR ROMAIN BOLTS. A New Orleans Democratic Leader Gogs Over to McKinley.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.-State Senator Armand G. Romain, one of the leaders in the colitical movement which swept New Orleans at the election in April last, has announced that he will support McKinley and the nounced that he will support McKinley and the Republican platform. Mr. Romain refused to accept the nomination of Bryan on the financial issue and announced himself as an independent sound-money candidate for Congress from the First district. He now announces that he believes the best results can be obtained by supporting McKinley, and proclaims himself a Republican. He will is every probability be endorsed as the Republican candidate for Congress, with chances in favor of his election, although the district has always been Democratic.

GOLD DEMOCRATS ALERT.

MORE STATE CONVENTIONS SELECT DELEGATES TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Full State Ticket Numbeded in Michigan with a Ringing Message of Approval from Don Dickinson-Iowa Has an Ea-thusiastic Convention-Other Meetings. LANSING, Mich., Aug. 26.-The sound-money Democratic State Convention to-day was not numerously attended, but what it lacked in numbers was made up in earnestness and real. There were about 150 delegates present when the Convention was called to order by Thomas A. Wilson of Jackson, the provisional Chair man. Most of them were men who had been highly successful in the business and professional world, but it was easily apparent during the sessions that few had had training or experience in politics and were unacquainted with political usage. In calling the Convention to order Mr. Wilson

reviewed the course of events leading up to the

assembly of the Michigan Democrats, de-

nouncing the Chicago Convention, and con-

demning the proceedings of the Michigan "tripogracy" in session in Bay City, and then introduced Bradley M. Thompson, professor of law in the State University, as temporary Chairman. Prof. Thompson made a half-hour speech in defence of "Simon Pure Democracy," and incidentally referred to the Bryan combination as the "bifuscaled" ticket, and the Democratic Populist, and Free Silver combination in Bay City as the "links of a political sansage." He suggested that the Bay City combine use a three-link sansage for its emblem, and for a moute the words." Don't Whistie.

After the noon recess the Convention elected delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, with Samuel B. Douglass of Wayne, Samuel L. Kilburné, Ingham: Thomas A. Wilson, Jackson, and John S. Lawrence, Kent, as the delegates at large. A full electoral ticket was nominated, with John S. Farr of Kent and Samuel B. Douglass of Wayne as the electors at large. A full electoral ticket was nominated, with John S. Farr of Kent and Samuel B. Douglass of Wayne as the electors at large. A state Central Committee was appointed, with W. R. Shelby of Grand Rapids, as Chairman, and the committee was instructed to effect an organization in every county and Congress district in the State, with a view of having tickets put all along the line.

The following State ticket was named: Governor, Rufus Sprague, Greenville; Lleutenant-Governor, A. B. Eldredge, Marquette; Secretary of State, S. L. Boyce, St. Chair; State Treasurer, Wilder D. Stevena, Kent; Auditor, Irving W. Conkey, Berry; Land Commissioner, Irving W. Conkey, Berry; Land Commissioner, Irving W. Conkey, Berry; Land Commissioner, A. M. Tinkerson; Attorney-tieneral, Cyus Lathrop, Detroit; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Heap, Muskegon; Board of Education, John S. Taggart, Shiawasse.

The officers of the Convention were instructed to certify the ticket as the only genuine Democrate ticket and have it so put on the official ballot. A long address to the people was reported as the platform. It declared its faith in sound money, encorsed the Cleveland Administration, politiced out the cheap-money failacles, and gave the Bay City Convention a kick. The address was uproariously applauded and adopted with a whoop.

Don M. Dickinson did not attend the Convention and was not particularly missed. Near the end bination as the "bifuscaled" ticket, and the Democratic, Populist, and Free Silver combina-

tion and was not particularly missed. Near the end of the deliberations a telegram was re-ceived from him and its reading was applauded.

end of the deliberations a telegram was received from him and its reading was appliauded.
It said:
"In this State my present belief is that we
should fire both barrels at the unmistaken onemice of the republic. A certain half dozen unreconstructed adherents of treason in the
South, deluding and betraying their people for
the second time, have made alliance with the
enemies of honor, law and order at the North.
They mean not only the organization, enlargement, and packing of the Supreme Court of the
United States, but also the reorganization, enlargement, and packing of the United States
army. They are more and a worse evil than is
in a Chicago platform, bad as that is.
"This resulble is not a failure any more than
the war was in 1804, but the threat is more
menacing to all that we love in this country of
ours than that of '61. I cannot go to Indianapolis, but you will find me doing my duty as I
see it in this emergency. Long live the republic.

The most enthusiastic of the delegates has no either the platform or the nominees of that Cor

public."

The most enthusiastic of the delegates has no hope of electing anything, but thinks the vote telled will amount to 20,000 or 30,000 more than sufficient to effectually defeat the Bay City. "Sausage" and the Bryan ticket in the State.

IOWA'S DEMOCRACY.

A Bousing State Convention Appoints Delegates to Indianapolis,

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 26.-The Democracy of lows held its State Convention to-day, and named an electoral ticket and a delegation to Indianapolis. There were 600 delegates present, making it without exception the largest Democratic Convention in the Sate in four Democratic Convention at Ottumwa two weeks

The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. It was composed of the men who for years have been the leaders of the party, but who have been absent from the Conventions of the regular organization this year. Its permanent Chairman was Judge W. I. Babb, the last nominee of the party for Governor.

J. E. E. Markley was the temporary Chairman.

He thanked the Convention for the honor of

at large to Indianapolis that a resolution was passed naming eight and giving them half a passed naming eight and giving them hair a vote each. They are W. I. Babb of Mount Pleasant, William G. Roneweg of Council Bluffs, John Cliggett of Mason City, L. M. Mar-tin of Marshalltown, M. B. Hendrick of Waukon, Joel Stewart of Grinnell, and H. H. Trimble of Kashik.

Keokuk.
W. W. Witmer of Des Moines and J. E. E.
W. W. Witmer of Des Moines and J. E. E.

Markley of Mason City were named for electors

Markley of Mason City were named for electorsat-large.
A full delegation with alternates was selected
by Congress districts to Indianapolis.
A telegram was read from Charles Guegnitz,
who was nominated by the Popucrats for State
Tressurer, saying he positively declined to run,
He was put on to catch the German vote, but is
a sound money man. The lelegram was received with great cheers.
The platform retierates the principles recognized as those of the Hemocracy: says that the
Chicago Convention surrendered these and declared for a new sectionalism of the West and
South against the East and North; declares
that the Chicago platform is mischlevous in its
tendencies and a menare to free government.
It denounces the Chicago attitude toward President Cleveland, whem it enlogizes. The attack
on the Judiciary is denounced, and the stitiude ent Cleveland, whom it enlogizes. The attack in the Judiciary is denounced, and the attitude f the Chicago gathering on money i

of the Chicago gathering on money is discussed at some length. The declaration on this subject is substantially as follows:

"That platform threatens to debase the coinage through ultimate coinage of silver at an arbitrary and fletitious ratio, it virtually pledges, if placed in power, to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment. These are not bemeeratic principles, and cannot receive our support. The election of a President pledged to these principles will precipitate a financial crisis whose consequences cannot be predicted. We favor the use of gold and silver, maintained at parity; we adhere to the gold standard till true bimetallism can be achieved. We demand a recognization of present financial laws, especially those which compel the insign of Government bonds to maintain national credit. We readirm the past declarations of the party on the tariff and on State issues."

INDIANA DISTRICT DELEGATES. Enthusiastic Conventions Held in Various Parts of the Houster State, Indianapolis, Aug. 26.—The sound-money

Democrats' district Conventions were held to-Delegates were chosen to the Convention next week, electors were selected, and each district

named a member of the State Committee. Reports show that the conventions were well attended. The Convention in this district, in this city, attracted a growd that filled the hall, the city, attracted a crowd that filled the hall, the participants being those who have interto been foremost in regular Conventions. S. O. Pickens, a leading attorney, presided. The address was made by William D. Bynum, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Ex-Congressman C. A. O. McClellan of the Fort Wayne district was chosen a delegate to the Convention. Kentucky, which has two available men for first place and one slated for second, promises to have the largest representation here. The indications continue to-day that the ticket will be Vilas or Bragg and Buckner.

Tonnessee Third-ticket Men.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.-In Convention held here this afternoon the gold Democrate condemned the Chicago platform, endorsed Cleveland's Administration, and reelected delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, as follows: State at Large-G. W. Ochs, Edward Cooper, John F. House, and R. C. Lattimer, and W. L. Frierson alternate delegate at large for East Tennessee, J. O. Sutton and H. O. Wing were named as Third district delegates.

JERSEY THIRD TICKET MEN.

Bryanism Denounced. Delegates to Indian-

TRENTS, Aug. 26.-The Convention of the ound-money Democrats to-day was disappointing to its managers in point of numbers. When ex-Senator Winton called the delegates to order at 1:30 there were not over two hundred persons in Taylor Opera House, in which the Convenion was held, and at no time during the proceedings were there over three hundred present. Probably two-thirds were visitors. The apparent lack of interest in the Indianapolls movement is explained by some of the sound-money Democrats to be due to the fact that a great many Democrats have already decided to vote for McKinley and Hobart as the surest means of defeating the Chicago nominees, and they will take part in no movement that they think will weaken the Republican ticket in the East. The absence of prominent Democrats is explained by their unwillingness to cut themselves off from participation in the regular Democratic State Convention, two weeks hence, by participating with the bolters now. They have yet hopes that the party will reaffirm its soundmoney declaration of May 7.

Ex-Senator Winton, in calling the Convention to order and introducing ex-Secretary Fair-child, and it was the intention to send delegates to Indianapolis to nominate Democratic candidates on a platform made up of Democratic dates on a platform made up of Democratic principles. Unfortunately for New Jersev Democrats, the Chicago platform does not represent the principles upon which the party was founded, and those present had accided to lay aside their ambitions and political affiliations in order to advance the interests of the party for which they have been fighting so many years.

George H. Yeamans of Morris county presented the following platform, which had been agreed upon at a conference of the Provisional State Committee in the morning. It was adopted upanimously:

agreed upon at a conference of the Provisional State Committee in the morning. It was adopted unanimously:

The Democratic party of New Jersey declares its eminiate approval of the policy and principles announced by the party in convention assembled at Trenton on the 7th day of May, 1896, as follows.

We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the prearing gold standard. We are opposed to the tree coinage of sliver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase of sliver the lion by the Government.

We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, acticulture, manufactures, and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest infrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably optosed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency.

We believe that the rederal Government should be divorced from the business of tanking. We therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the lisue or reisane of legal tender or Treasury notes by the Government, they should form no part of the currency of the people. We tavor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the needs of husiness, absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold.

Since the Democratic party of New Jersey announced these sound principles an attempt has been made to commit the Democratic party of the nation to the policy of free, unlimited coinage of legal tender silver dollars at the legal ratio of 18 to 1, and to make such silver dollars the money in which shall be paid all debts, public and private, present and future. Such the nation to the policy of free, unlimited coinage of legal tender silver dollars and future.

ollars would be worth about half such and atio. We reject the proposed repudiation and

ened degradation of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We condemn the approval of mob violence cortained in the censure of a Democratic Administration for suppressing mob violence.

We condemn all appeals to sectional prejudice and passion and all attempts to excite and array any part of the people against others.

The principles announced by the Chicago Convention and advocated by the candidates that Convention nominated are not the principles of the Democratic party. Such principles of the Democratic party. Such principles carried into effect, would dishonor and revolutionize the Government. We refuse to support either the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention and the platform or the nominees of that Convention are the platform or the nominees of that Convention are the platform or the nominees of that Convention are the platform of the platfor

vention.

We approve the call for a Convention to nom-We approve the call for a Convention to nom-inate Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President who adhere to and will repre-sent the traditional and time-honored principles of the Democratic party; therefore be it Resolved. That this Convention proceed to ap-point two delegates from each Congressional district and four from the State at large to rep-resent the Democracy of the State of New Jer-sey in the National Democratic Convention to be held at Indianapolis Sept. 2, 1896. The following delegates to the Indianapolis Convention were chosen: At Large-William J. Curtis of Union county;

At Large-William J. Curtls of Union county; George L. Record, Hudson: James Parker, Middlesex: Charlton M. Lawis, Morris, First District-Thomas P. Curley, Camden: John W. Sixth-Br. Leonard J. Gordon and Otto Crouse, Seventh-Eugene Vanderpool and John B. Oelkers, Eighth-John R. Green, Union; Richard F. Stevens, Butson. The delegates were authorized to name their

The delegates were authorized to name their alternates. The Provisional State Committee was continued as the State Committee of the National Democratic party of New Jersey, and authorized to fill vacancies. The State Committee was instructed to name an electoral ticket, and the Convention adjourned before 3 o'clock, having been in session less than an hour and a half, and during that time listened to two lones meeches and two short ones. He thanked the Convention for the honor of presiding at the first Democratic Convention in low a this year. This brought the Convention to its feet, and his speech was cheered from this time till the close.

Judge Babb, in taking the chair, delivered a long and able address, which he devoted to a discussion of the meaning of the revolution at Chicago. He took up the financial question, and replied to the arguments advanced by the silverites in favor of free coinage, exposing their weekness and defending the attitude of the sound-money wing of the perty.

There were so many candidates for delegates at large to Indianapolis that a resolution was

in their efforts to carry out the rasiern States in their efforts to carry out their patriotic purpose.

The present condition is due to the teachings for many years of the Republican party, that the Government is something separate and apart from all things; that it could do away with thrit, industry, and economy, and produce wealth by legendemain. Under those teachings many Democrats had come to believe that the Government possessed something of divinity and could do anything. Government cannot by its action settle the value of money, and the amount of actual money in circulation has nothing to do with regulating prices. Money is simply the convenient vehicle by means of which property is exchanged.

Mr. Fairchilds concluded by saying that Secretary Carlisle had shown him a decision in a Kentucky case in which the title to a church was in dispute. One side claimed to have the most of the members with it; the minority claimed to be sustaining the doctrines of the church. The Court gave its decision to the minority. The Democratic church belongs to the sound-meacy Democratic because they are sustaining bemocracic doctrines.

Charlton T. Lewis, who spoke later, said the sound-money men had first decided to vote with the Republicans and save the republic, and then contend with them as to who should control it; but they have changed their minds and want to save the Democracy. The present movement will help our friends, the enemy, in doubtful States. In this fight our old commisses the such passes against the wage-carners of the country.

\*\*RHODY SENDS DELEGATES.\*\*

RHODY SENDS DELEGATES. Men Chosen to Represent the State at the

Indianapolis Convention. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.-The gold Demo rats held a State Convention this morning to

select delegates to represent them at the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis or tional Convention to be held at Indianapolis on Sept. 2. Arnold Greene presided. The follow-ing delegates were chosen: Arnold Greene, Providence: C. C. Nichols, Providence: Charles H. Page, North Scituare: William C. Haker, Providence: James J. Van Alen, Newport; Gardiner C. Sins, Providence: Edmund Walker, North Kingstown; Albert L. Andrews, North Providence Providence
The Convention adopted resolutions which advocate the existing gold standard and deprecate the free comage of silver at any ratio.

County.

HCDSON, Aug. 26.-A call was issued to-day inviting Columbia county Democrats who are opposed to the thicago platform to attend a Convention in this city, Aug. 28, for the pur-pose of sending delegates to Syracuse on Aug. 51. The notice is signed by Mayor Tator and ex-Mayors C. H. Evans and Harper W. Rogers of Hudson, ex-t ougressman Haines of Kinder-hook, Col. Rogers, formerly on they Flower's staff, and many other prominent Democratic leaders in the city and county.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 26. The Democratic ound-money League of Delaware was formed Sound-money League of Delaware was formed last night at a public meeting. W. D. Mullen was chosen President. J. S. Rossell, Edward Ridgely, J. Parke Postles, ex-State Senator James Williams, ex-State Senator William H. Ross, and Charles C. Stockley were named as delegates to the Indianapolis Convention.

A third ticket was advocated, William M. Singerly of the Philadelphia Record made an address. About 230 sound-money Democrats were present, representing the leading Democrats of the State.

Belaware's Delegates to Indianapolis,



Your boy's end-of-the-summer clothes will not do for school : not if he's a real boy, and matched his cothes for strength against Mother Earth. Two ways are open to you-

patch him out or fit him out. We can help you either way. Extra trousers \$1.25; suits \$4

and \$5. The new things for Fall are

ready. ROGERS, PEET & Co.

MORTON WON'T RUN.

He Will Not Permit His Name to be Pro-

sented at Indianapolis. OMARA, Neb., Aug. 26,-The sixteen delegates which Nebraska will send to the Sound-money Democratic Convention at Indianapolis on next

Wednesday expect to leave on Sunday night or Monday. They are not instructed for any par-

ticular candidate, but they expect to cast a

unanimous vote in favor of the most available That Secretary Morton is not in the race is thoroughly understood. There has been a good deal of sentiment among the Nebraska Democrats in favor of pushing him for the nomination, but he has not given any encouragement

that he would accept the nomination. If any doubt existed on that point, it was dispelled this morning when a prominent Administration Democrat received a personal letter from Secretary Morton, in which the latter positively refused to allow his name to go before the Convention, and requested his correspondent to see that it was not proposed by his Nebraska friends.

It is not given out that Mr. Morton has volunteered the Nebraska Democrats any advice as to their course in the Convention, but it is unof-ficially announced that he is inclined to favor the nomination of John G. Carlisle; also that Mr. Carlisle has some supporters in the Nebraska delegation.

There is a strong sentiment among the local Democrats in favor of Mr. Watterson and Gen. Bragg. In fact, there was an informal conference of a number of the leaders, at which it appeared to be the general impression that Watterson and Bragg would be the best available men with which to defeat Bryan.

On the street there is a very pronounced sentiment in favor of Watterson, W. D. McHugh says that, in his opinion, it is the general belief of the Nebraska Democrats that the nomination of Watterson and Bragg is highly desirable. "As far as I am personally concerned," said Mr. McHugh, "I am heartily in favor of this ticket."

CLEVELAND TO SPEAK.

He Will Appeal to Democrats to Support the Indianapolis Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. - An official of the Administration who recently visited the President brings direct from Gray Gables the information that Mr. Cleveland will publish immediately after the adjournment of the Indianapolis Convention a warm endorsement of the Democratic sound-money argument, accompanied by an appeal to every Democrat in the country to support the Indianapolis ticket. The President has been urged to make an earlier sulting with the Cabinet members and others who have visited him recently, he has decided that it would be best, all things considered, to maintain silence until after the work of the Indianapolis Convention has been performed.

MARYLAND GOLD DEMOCRATS. Sixteen Delegates to Indianapolis Selected

at a Baltimore Conference. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26.-About 300 soundmoney Democrats, anxious to show their hearty accord with "honesty money" partisans in other States in their fight against free silver, met at Rennert's Hotel to-night and selected sixteen delegates to represent Maryland at the Indianapolis Convention. It was not determined, however, to put an electoral ticket in the field in this State; a decision will be reached on this point at some subsequent meeting.

The resolutions adopted irrevocably opposed the financial policy of the Chicago platform, stated that unlimited coinage of silver is simply stated that unlimited coinage of sliver is simply a synonyme for repudiation, and adopted in every detail the platform promnigated by the recent Democratic State Convention.

The resolutions also denounced the Chicago nominees as heing un-Democratic, and demanded a Democratic platform and candidates "in apposition to the Populist platform and candidates" adopted and named by the Chicago Convention.

Convention.

Ex-Mayor Davidson presided and ex-Congressman Ravner fathered the resolutions. He made a stirring address in which he denounced fryan and nepulism, expressed the belief that Senator Hill was the only friend President Cleveland had in the Chicago Convention, and added that he doubted his loyalty. Concluding, Mr. Ravner said that it was doubtful if an electoral ticket would be named in Maryland, but he favored representation at Indianapolis as showing sympathy with the movement. showing sympathy with the movement

THIRD-TICKET MEN HUSTLING. Every County in the State Will Be Represented at Syracuse.

Within the past few days, so the leaders of the Democratic Party Reform Organiza-tion report, that party has perfected orcanizations in Chautauqua, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Franklin, Washington, Ulster, and Schenectady counties, all of which will send delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse next Monday to nominate to be held at Syracuse next Monday to nominate electors and send delegates to the National Convention of third-ticket Democrats to be held at Indianapolis next Wednesday. Col. Robert Grier Monroe said vesterday that there will not be a county unrepresented at the Syracuse Convention as the sound-money Democrats of the State everywhere seem anxious to record their protest against the Chicago platform and ticket. Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue William A. Beach has opened headquarters for the State Committee of the party at Syracuse, and will look after all the local arrangements for the Convention. Convention.

Ex-tiov Roswell P, Flower, who is to be one of the delegates at large to Indianapolis, has consented to act as Treasurer of the State Committee. F. D. Beckwith of Little Fails, James Shanahan of Tribes Hill, and Isaac McCoulhe of Troy have been closen as additional members of the State Committee. District Attorney John R. Feilows has conselled to go as a national delegate from the Fourteenth Congress district.

NO WALK-OVER AT INDIANAPOLIS.

There Promines to He a Spirited Contest for the Presidential Nomination. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26 -It was thought a couple of weeks ago that there would be no contest whatever at the National Democratic party Convention for the Providential nomination, but since then things have taken on a different aspect. Among those prominently mentioned to head the ticket are senator. Vilas and tentionary of Wisconsin, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Senator Palmer of Himsis, Secretary Morton of Nebraska, and Senator Gray of Delaware.

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